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No 592.

CONTINUATION *of the* REMARKS *on the late* Scheme, *for lowering the Intereſt of the Redeemable National Debt to* 3 per Cent. *begun in laſt Thurſday's* Gazetteer.

THE Title of this Scheme, when it firſt appear'd in the World, was *A Propoſal towards lowering the Intereſt of* ALL *the Redeemable National Debts to three* per Cent. per Annum, *and thereby to enable the Parliament to give immediate Eaſe to his Majeſty's Subjects, by taking off ſome of the Taxes which are moſt burthenſome to the Poor, and eſpecially to the Manufacturers; as likewiſe to give Eaſe to the People, by leſſening the Annual Taxes for the Current Service of the Year.*

BY this it is very evident, that the Projector himſelf intended to take in *All* the Redeemable National Debts; though the Offer was at firſt made only to the Proprietors of the Old and New South-Sea Annuities: And that the very Thing which it has been induſtriouſly given out was thrown in by others, with a Deſign to clog and over-charge his Propoſal, in order to render it impracticable, was Part of his own Scheme, and mentioned in the very Title of it.

BUT there ſeems to be an Inconſiſtency, and a Contradiction, between the *Propoſal*, and the *Reaſons* which were publiſhed to ſupport it; which I think proper to take Notice of, becauſe they are both generally underſtood to be the Work of the ſame Hand.

THE Propoſal ſets out with promiſing *to give immediate Eaſe to the Subject, by taking off ſome of the Taxes, and leſſening others*, without making any mention at all of the *National Debt*; but the *Reaſons* make *the more ſpeedy leſſening the National Debt*, to be the firſt and principal Part of the Scheme, and give the ſecond Place only to the taking off Taxes.

BUT how this Scheme could do both, that is, how it could both give immediate Eaſe to the Subject, by taking off and reducing of Taxes, and at the ſame Time conduce more ſpeedily to leſſen the National Debt, ſeems to me to want ſome Explanation; for I ſhould imagine thoſe two Purpoſes muſt directly thwart one another; and that the natural Conſequence of giving ſuch immediate Eaſe to the Subject, as was promis'd by the Scheme, muſt have been to *poſtpone* the Payment of the National Debt, inſtead of more ſpeedily leſſening it, as was propoſed by the *Reaſons*.

FOR if the One *per Cent.* that was to have been ſaved by the Reduction of Intereſt, was to have been apply'd to the Diſcharge of the Debt, what immediate Relief would this Scheme have given to the People, with Relation to their Taxes? If it was to have been apply'd to the taking off Taxes, how would it have contributed to the more ſpeedily leſſening the Debt? For if Taxes were to have been taken off to the amount of the Saving, upon the Reduction of Intereſt to Three *per Cent.* the Debt would have continued exactly in the ſame Situation as at preſent; as, on the other Hand, the Taxes muſt have done, if the Saving was to have gone to the Diſcharge of the Debt.

AS to that Part of the Scheme which propoſes Annuities for Terms of Years and for Lives, if either of thoſe Offers had been accepted by the Proprietors, inſtead of furthering and promoting the Payment of the National Debt, or giving immediate Eaſe to the Subject by taking off ſome of the moſt burthenſome Taxes; it is very evident that it muſt have had a quite contrary Effect. As, for Inſtance, If the Proprietors ſhould have made Choice of the firſt Term, and have ſubſcribed for an Annuity of 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, for 47 Years, the Publick could have received no Advantage from the Scheme, till 47 Years were expired; but, on the contrary, it would have turned Things into a different Channel, and have put a Stop to the Payment of a Million yearly out of the Sinking Fund; which, according to the preſent Method and Courſe of Payment, will diſcharge both Principal and Intereſt in a much ſhorter Time.

ON the other Hand, If the Proprietors ſhould have made Choice of the laſt Term mentioned in the *Propoſal*, and have ſubſcribed for an Annuity of 10 *per Cent.* for twelve Years, the Subject, inſtead of *having immediate Relief* given them, by being eaſed of ſome of the moſt burthenſome Taxes, muſt have been obliged to have had new Taxes raiſed upon them, to have paid 10 *per Cent.* during that Term of 12 Years, and ſo in Proportion for any of the other Terms; which would have been throwing the whole Load of the Publick Debts upon the preſent Generation, in order to clear and diſcharge Poſterity.

A PRINCIPAL Reaſon that has been urged why this Scheme ought to have been accepted, is the ſaving of One *per Cent.* of the Intereſt paid to Foreigners, the paying of which, it has been ſaid, will in Time drain the Kingdom of too much Money to be ſpar'd, or is either prudent or juſt for it to ſpare.

BUT if paying the Intereſt will in Time drain the Kingdom of its Money, what will not paying the Principal all at once do? For if we do not pay Foreigners a higher Intereſt than they can have at home, they will not let their Money lie in our Hands; becauſe they will take into the Account, the Charges of Commiſſion, and other Expences, as well as the Riſque of placing Money out in the Funds of remote Countries. And if they ſhould conceive any Jealouſy, or take any Alarm, at theſe Projects for reducing Intereſt, Who knows what the Conſequence may be? May they not draw more Money out of our Hands, than the Nation can afford to ſpare? May they not greatly diſtreſs us, if we ſhould drive them to the Neceſſity of calling their Capital home? And, after all, in what conſiſts this great Miſchief, this unavoidable Ruin, as the paying Intereſt to Foreigners is repreſented to be? For if Foreigners had not advanc'd Money upon the Security of the Funds, it muſt have been raiſed among ourſelves, and an higher Rate of Intereſt paid for it, in order to have prevailed upon People to have lent it. The Conſequence of which would have been, that ſo much more Money would have been drawn out of the Trading Stock of the Nation. For it cannot be pretended that ſo much Money as Foreigners have lent us, was lying dead and unemploy'd in the Hands of Natives; and therefore if that Trading Stock, which if Foreigners had not ſupply'd us, would otherwiſe have been lent to the Publick, has produced no more than the bare Intereſt which has been paid to Foreigners (which is hardly poſſible to be ſuppoſed) the Nation cannot have been Loſers by the Intereſt paid to them, but, on the contrary, muſt have been Gainers; becauſe the Commiſſion, and Charges of Management, which they pay, are all clear Profit to the Nation.

THERE has been another popular Argument made Uſe of in Favour of this Scheme, which deſerves to be conſidered; and that is, That the National Debt is very little, if any Thing at all leſſen'd, during ſo many Years of Peace as we have enjoy'd.

WHAT Sort of Peace this has been that we have enjoy'd, the Treaty of *Utrecht* having left us intangled and embarraſs'd with almoſt all the Powers of *Europe*, I ſhall not now enquire; nor whether the uncertain and diſorder'd State of Affairs, which, thro' the Means of that Treaty, *Europe* has ever ſince been plunged into, has not laid us under an unavoidable Neceſſity to keep ourſelves continually in ſuch a Poſture of Defence, as has been almoſt as expenſive as a War.

FOR however this may be, we are certainly in a much better Condition, with regard to our Debts, than we were ſome Years ago; the making the Irredeemables redeemable by Parliament, open'd the Way for the Reduction of Intereſt, which otherwiſe could not have been done; and beſides, by this Alteration in the Nature of the Debt, the greateſt Part is become an Annuity only, redeemable at Pleaſure, on the Part of the Publick, tho' on the Part of the Creditor or Annuitant, there is no Proviſion made to intitle him to his Principal, if he ſhould have ever ſo great Occaſion for it, or be ever ſo deſirous to have it pay'd him.

THUS tho' the nominal Capital may not be much leſſen'd, yet the Debt ſtands upon a quite different footing, and is much leſs burthenſome to the Publick than it was: The Savings ariſing from the ſeveral Reductions of Intereſt, which compoſe the Sinking Fund, being intirely owing to this Alteration in the Nature of the Debt, ſuch Alteration is certainly a leſſening the Debt; for computing Intereſt at 4 *per Cent.* every One *per Cent.* reduced or abated in Intereſt, is equal to 25 *per Cent.* Principal: And tho' the Capital ſtill preſerves the ſame nominal Value, yet that does not alter the Caſe; for that it may do, tho' Intereſt ſhould be yet lower, if there were People enow to purchaſe it at ſuch Price.

BUT the Principal View and and Aim of this Scheme ſeems to have chiefly been to put an End to the Bank, and to be calculated with the ſame good Purpoſes and laudable Intentions that the Land Bank was in the Time of the late King *William*, the drift of which Project being perhaps now not generally known or underſtood, I believe a ſhort Account of this *Land Bank*, if it is of no Uſe, will at leaſt be ſome Entertainment to the Reader.

THE *Land Bank* was a Project contrived, as Biſhop *Burnet* tells us, by *Foley*, *Harley*, and the Tories; it was erected in Oppoſition to the Bank of *England*, which had been the great Support of the Revolution; the Pretence upon which it was firſt eſtabliſhed, was to advance the Landed Intereſt, and reduce the growing Power of monied Men and Uſurers; but the Conſequence of it was, that the Publick Credit was almoſt ruined by it.

BEFORE the Bank of *England* was conſtituted, the National Affairs were in a very melancholy Situation; People generally believed that the Government would not be able to ſupport itſelf, and therefore were very jealous of truſting it. Few would advance any Money at all to it, and thoſe that could be prevailed upon to aſſiſt it, exacted very exorbitant Premiums and very high Intereſt.

IN this general Calamity the Bank of *England* was erected, which was the only Reſource left to retrieve the Publick Affairs, and ſave the Nation from the Ruin that threatened it. Accordingly in the Year 1694, an Act of Parliament was paſſed, impowering their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, to authoriſe and appoint any Number of Perſons, to take and receive all ſuch voluntary Subſcriptions as ſhall be made towards the raiſing and paying into the Receipt of Exchequer the Sum of Twelve hundred thouſand Pounds, Part of the Sum of Fifteen hundred thouſand Bounds, which was granted by Parliament, by ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Tonnage of Ships and Veſſels, and upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for carrying on the War againſt *France*.

BISHOP *Burnet* obſerves upon this Occaſion, *That the Advantages the King and all concerned in Tallies, had from the Bank, were ſoon ſo ſenſibly felt, that all People ſaw into the ſecret Reaſons, that made the Enemies of the Conſtitution, ſet themſelves with ſo much Earneſtneſs againſt it.*

BUT not being able to prevent its Eſtabliſhment, they endeavoured all that they could to defeat the Purpoſe for which it was eſtabliſhed. Accordingly in the Year 1696, about two Years after the Bank of *England* was created, they obtained an Act of Parliament for a *Land Bank*.

THIS Act was paſſed in the 7th and 8th of King *William*, and is intitled, *An Act for continuing certain Duties upon Salt*, &c. *and for granting ſeveral Duties on Tobacco Pipes*, &c. *and for eſtabliſhing a national Land Bank*.

BY this Act his Majeſty was enabled, by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, to authoriſe and appoint any Number of Perſons to take and receive all ſuch voluntary Subſcriptions as ſhall be made on or before the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1696, by any Perſon or Perſons, Natives or Foreigners, Bodies Politick or Corporate (other than the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*) for and towards the raiſing and paying into the Receipt of Exchequer the Sum of 2,564,000 l. and to take and receive all ſuch voluntary Subſcriptions as ſhall be made of Land, on or before the ſaid firſt Day of *Auguſt*, and that the yearly Sum of 179,480 l. ariſing out of the Duties and Impoſitions, beforementioned, ſhall be applied and appropriated to the Uſe and Advantage of ſuch Perſons as ſhall make ſuch voluntary Subſcriptions and Payments of the ſaid 2,564,000 l.

THE pretended Deſign of this Land Bank was to lend Money on Land Security, at low Intereſt,

and

and there's a Clauſe in the Act, that the Governor and Company ſhall lend out the Sum of 500,000 *l. per Annum* at leaſt, over and above what they lend to the Members of their own Corporation, on Land Securities, at Intereſt not exceeding three Pounds ten Shillings *per Cent. per Annum*, payable Quarterly; or four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, payable Half-yearly, at the election of the Owners of the Lands.

And after the Conveyances or Aſſignments of any Lands, Intereſts and Eſtates, were enter'd in Books kept by the Corporation, ſuch Lands, Intereſts and Eſtates, as were ſo convey'd, aſſign'd and enter'd, were aſſignable, transferrable, and chargeable, by the reſpective Owners, in the Regiſter Books of the Corporation, but not elſewhere, nor otherwiſe, unleſs by their laſt Will.

And Bills of Credit given out by the ſaid Corporation, were to charge the Lands, or other Intereſts of Eſtates conveyed to the Company, who were to have Powers from the Owners to charge the ſame with the Monies borrowed thereon: And the Snare to draw People in to take their Bills, was, that they were to have real Security for the ſame; ſo that whatever might be the Fate of Things, the Creditors of the *Land Bank* were to be ſafe in all Events. This was the Project, how it ſucceeded, and what the Conſequence was, will be ſeen in our next.

[*To be continued.*]

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, May 7. *N. S.* On the 1ſt Inſtant arrived the Friendſhip, Power, from Waterford; the Eltham, Macnamara, from Oſtend; on the 2d the Margaret, Megſon, from San Lucar; on the 3d the Farmer, Burrel, from Berwick; the Mary and Betty, Gowan, from Guiney; on the 4th the Phœnix, Buckley, from London; the Princeſs Amelia, Preſhaw, from Harwich; the Forſter, Poſtgate, from Dantzick; on the 5th the Weſtbury, Boon, from New England; the Harrington, Applegate, from Calais. On the 3d ſailed the Sea Nympth, Anthony, for the North; on the 6th the Mary and Joſeph, Richards, for Briſtol.

Malaga, April 30. Since my laſt, Arrived the Mermaid, Seaman, with Corn from Trani in the Gulph of Venice; the Endeavour Snow, William Taylor, from Alicant, and ſailed for the North. Sailed the Weſtmoreland, Shank, from Leghorn for London; the Mahon, Stamper, and the Luſitania, Birchley, for London; the Buck, Williamſon, and the William, Nutman, for the Baltick; the Two Brothers, Bond, for Briſtol; the Humble, Dare, and James, Yoakley, for the North; the Batchelor's Delight, Wigram, for Cadiz; the Fox, Fowler, the Martha, Carey, and the Joſeph, Atkinſon, for ——.

Leghorn, May 13. *N. S.* On the 10th Inſtant arrived the William, Cournier, from Marſeilles. On the 9th ſailed the Neptune, Lynn, for Salonica; the Fragrant Roſe, Bruce, for Gallipoly; the Hare, Welan, for London; on the 10th the Pentyre, Oliver, for Alexandria; the St. Peter, Stewen, for Salonica; on the 11th the William and John, Legatt, for Gibraltar; the Levant, Glyde, for Naples; and Yeſterday the Charles, Hull, for London.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, May 14. Wind N. W. Since my laſt, Arrived the Elizabeth, Specks, from London for Cadiz; the Marlborough, Warren, from Cork for the Weſt Indies; the Prince William, Chambers, from Lisbon and Oporto for Hull; the Reſtoration, Crookbank, from Malaga for Hull. Remains the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon; and the Townſhend Packet, Cooper, for Corunna.

Pool, May 16. Since my laſt, Sailed the Sarah, Reeks, of and from this Place for Newfoundland. 'She 'makes the fortieth Veſſel that is gone thither from 'hence this Seaſon.'

'Came in here, The Chitty, of London, Adam 'Long, to ſhip Corn for Cadiz; but the poorer 'Sort of People here, ſeem reſolved to hinder the 'Exportation of it.'

Portſmouth, May 17. This Morning came in the John and Mary, Falſey, from Amſterdam for this Place; the Coronation, Young, to load Wheat.

Dover, May 17. The Prince of Orange, Davis, and the Night Hawk, Hilliard, from Salo for Hamburgh, and the Mary, Hampton, from Virginia, are arrived off of our Port.

Deal, May 17. Wind N. E. In the Downs are the Hardwick, King, from New England for Orders; and the Love and Unity, Boutflower, for Hamburgh.

Graveſend, May 17. Yeſterday paſſed by the Prince of Orange, Ludford, from Rotterdam; the Peter and Bridget, Dahl, from Norway; the Duke de Mar, Judgſon, from Bologne; the King of Portugal, Hughes; the Ferneley, Ducket; the Molly, Warrener; and the Saliſbury, Smith, from Lisbon; the Granada Boom, Piety and the Golden Apple, from Dantzick; the Weſtmorland, Shank, from Lego; the Pyke, Durel, from Malaga; the Willing Mind, Rues, from Diep; the St. Joſeph, Hayman, from Oporto; and this Day the Elizabeth, Daniel, from South Barbary; and the Peggy, Nowell, from Oporto.

LONDON.

Letters from Cadiz of the 7th of May, N. S. mention, that they had ſome Ships arrived there with Corn from ſeveral Places, and daily more expected, whereby the Price of that Commodity had begun to fall.

Laſt Thurſday the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh, and choſe the Rev. Mr. Niel Campbell, Principal of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, their Moderator. An excellent Sermon was preached, ſuitable to the Occaſion, from Zech. xii. 3. before his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner; who was attended to and from the Church, by the Nobility, and Perſons of moſt Diſtinction in the Place.

Mr. Alexander Lockart arrived there the Day before from London, who was one of the Lawyers brought hither by Appointment of the Houſe of Peers, to be examin'd in the Affair of Capt. Porteous.

The ſame Day died James Smollet of Bonhill, Eſq; Nephew to Mr. George Smollet of Ingleſton, Advocate, and one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, who ſucceeds him in his Eſtate.

Laſt Thurſday Mr. Thomas Dunn, Merchant of Durham, was unanimouſly choſe Alderman of that City, in the Room of Alderman Stanyers, deceaſed.

Laſt Monday ſe'nnight Mr. Crouch, a Taylor at Luton in Bedfordſhire, near 80 Years of Age, ſaid to be worth above 1000 l. was marry'd to a Woman about 30, on whom he has ſettled 30 l. a Year.

On Tueſday laſt came on before the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, by a Special Jury out of the County of Surrey, a Cauſe wherein Baptiſt May, Eſq; Son of Captain May, was Plaintiff, and Shorter Dorrell, Eſq; Defendant, relating to an Eſtate of 800 l. per Annum: The Matter in Diſpute, was the Validity of the Plaintiff's Mother's Marriage; and after a Trial which laſted 13 Hours, a Verdict was given in Behalf of the Plaintiff.

On Tueſday laſt a Coachman driving a Chaiſe thro' Kenſington, fell from the Box, and his Head pitching on the Edge of a Plank, fractured his Skull in ſuch a Manner, that he died on the Spot; and a poor Man who attempted to ſtop the Horſes in the Chaiſe (in which were two Gentlewomen) was run over, and had his Right Arm broke; and this Day the Coroner's Jury is to ſit on the Body of the Coachman.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty were pleaſed to appoint the Honourable the Lord Montague Bertie Third Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Ship the Glouceſter, and his Lordſhip received his Commiſſion from the Board accordingly.

The ſame Day a Fire broke out at Mr. Jackſon's, a Cabinet Maker, in Charles Court in the Strand; but by the timely Aſſiſtance of the Firemen, the ſame was ſoon extinguiſhed.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	2 39	2 57

Bank Stock 147. India 181 1-4th. South Sea 103 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 110 1-half. New ditto, 112 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 106 5-8ths. Emperor's Loan 116 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 111. London Aſſurance 14 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 16 s. to 17 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 14 s. to 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 3 1-half Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. Prem. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Prem. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price Six-Pence.]

The SECOND EDITION, *of*

A Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral Church of Wincheſter, before the Governors of the County Hospital for Sick and Lame, &c. at the Opening of the ſaid Hoſpital on St. Luke's Day, October 18, 1736.

By ALLURED CLARKE, *D. D.*

To which is added, a Collection of Papers, Rules and Orders relating to the Riſe, Progreſs and Government of this Charity.

Printed for J. and J. Pemberton, at the Golden Buck over-againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet.

To be Sold,

TWO Freehold Eſtates, the one being a complete Farm of 32 l. per Annum, lying at Kewhurſt in the County of Suſſex, in Poſſeſſion; and the other conſiſting of a Moiety of ſeveral Farms, lett to ſeveral Tenants at 123 l. 5 s. per Annum, lying at Headcorne within ten Miles of Maidſtone, and at Cranbrooke, both in the County of Kent; in Reverſion after the Death of a Perſon aged 45 Years, on both which Eſtates are conſiderable Quantities of Timber: Particulars whereof may be had at James Flower's Chambers, in Pump-Court, Middle-Temple.

To LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN *Who* Ride *on* Horseback,

THE Incomparable Chymical Powder, which infallibly prevents Chafing or Soreneſs, that ſo conſtantly fatigues thoſe who ride, whoſe Skin is of a fine Texture, is recommended.

It is ſo very effectual, that vaſt Numbers of Ladies and Gentlemen who could not ride three or four Miles free from chafing or becoming ſore, are now by its Uſe able to ride thirty or forty Miles a Day, without the leaſt Uneaſineſs or Complaint of that Kind.

And when any ſuch Fretting or Soreneſs of the Skin has already happen'd, either by riding, walking or otherwiſe, it preſently heals and perfectly cures it.

It is neither troubleſome, or in any Reſpect diſagreeable to uſe, nor will it ſoil the fineſt Lawn, but is ſo prodigiouſly efficacious in preventing and curing all Manner of Chafing and Soreneſs, even upon the very firſt uſing it, and that with ſo much Eaſe and Pleaſure, as thouſands of Perſons of Diſtinction of both Sexes have amply experienc'd, that all thoſe who but once uſe it reſolve never to be without it.

It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toythop at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 2 s. 6 d. a Box, with full Directions.

The famous Original Specifick Injection, or Lotion,

Which in Twenty two Years private Practice, hath cured 1485 Gonorrheas or Claps, (without taking any Medicine by the Mouth) and ſince September *was Five Years 1357 in the publick Way; and will prevent either Pox or Clap, as Thouſands have experienced.*

Thoſe that uſe this Medicine, always know where to find the Author.

IT entirely deſtroys and carries off all Venereal Infection, becauſe it reaches the Cauſe immediately which no Medicines taken by the Mouth can do, and therefore prevents all the doleful Attendants of impure Embraces. *Sublata Cauſa tollitur Affectus.* It is not only an Antidote againſt the Diſeaſe, but the Poiſon of other Remedies.

N. B. Reaſon and Experience firſt recommended it to the Publick; the great Satisfaction it gives, and the great Demand for it, convinces me more and more of its extenſive Uſe. It alſo cures the Whites and Barrenneſs in Women, and Impotency in Men.

It is ſold only by Mr. John King, at his Picture-Shop in the Poultry, near Stocks-market, by Mr. Thomas Read, Printer, in Dogwell Court in White Fryars, Fleet-ſtreet, London; by William Evans, Bookſeller in Briſtol; and by Thomas Price, Bookſeller, in Glouceſter; at 7 s. 6 d. a Bottle, which is wrapp'd and ſealed up with Directions (a proper Inſtrument a Shilling.) Ask for a Bottle of Wash.

It is to be obſerved,

(For the Satisfaction of all Perſons, who are fearful and doubtful of uſing any Publick Medicines)

That there never was, nor will be, a good and beneficial Medicine publiſhed to the World, without finding Enemies, whoſe Intereſt it is, not only to decry and vilify, but often to counterfeit it; and the better the Medicine, the greater the Oppoſition: Therefore all doubtful People ſhould have Recourſe to Experience, the infallible Atteſter of Truth, without Prejudice or Partiality. Let them enquire of the Succeſs of the Medicine, either where it is ſold, but rather of thoſe who have uſed it; and if they are informed the Effects of it anſwer the Intentions, let them freely uſe it, without regarding what Malice, Intereſt, or Prejudice may ſuggeſt againſt it.

Letters Patent are obtaining, for preventing Impoſitions.

The only infallible and ſpeedy Cure for the moſt confirmed LEPROSY, either of the Moiſt or Dry Kind,

That has been ſold for ſeveral Years by Mr. Povy, in Boar's-head Court, Fleet-ſtreet, with much, and happy Benefit to the Publick; but, ſince his Deceaſe, is ſold now only by Mr. Read, for 5 s. a Pot, with Directions, at his Houſe in White-Fryars.

N. B. You turn inquiſt by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, and it is the great Corner Houſe in White-Fryars; James Read, in great Letters, is wrote over his Door.

AND for all Leprous and other ſtubborn Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only ſure and eaſy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleaſant Electuary, which, after all the uſual Methods and Medicines, and even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates thoſe inveterate Maladies, tho' of many Years ſtanding, ſo as never to return again, accompliſhing that in a few Days, which no other Means can poſſibly perform in many Months, and that with the greateſt Safety in the World, and without any Confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundreds.

Common Itches, and other ſlight Foulneſſes of the Skin, it compleatly cures almoſt in an Inſtant, without Trouble, and for the worſt Scabbineſs, and moſt grievous Leproſy, may certainly be depended upon as abſolutely infallible, as the Patients' themſelves in three Days Time will aſſuredly find.

N. B. This noble Specifick Electuary may be taken with equal Succeſs in extreme Weather, hot or cold, by following the printed Directions given with the Medicine.

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